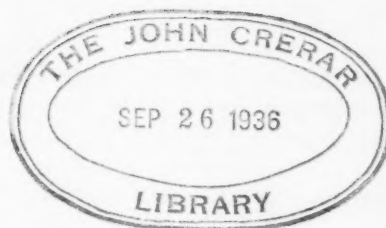


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THE



Child

Monthly News Summary

AUGUST

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NOTE - The Children's Bureau does not distribute the publications to which reference is made in THE CHILD except those issued by the Bureau itself. Please write to the publisher or agency mentioned for all others.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, CHIEF

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FRANCES PERKINS

SECRETARY



THE CHILD — MONTHLY NEWS SUMMARY

Volume 1, Number 2

August 1936

THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Part II - SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

By ROBERT C. HOOD, M.D., DIRECTOR,
CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S DIVISION, U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU

"A clinic for the purpose of examining crippled children will be held in Cordell, Okla., Tuesday afternoon, June 9."

Notices such as this are appearing in many communities all over the United States as a result of the Federal aid granted to the States for services for crippled children under the Social Security Act.

The Program Launched.

Within the first 5 months, closing June 30, 1936, for which funds were available, 36 States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia had formulated State plans for services for crippled children which had received the approval of the Children's Bureau, and the Secretary of Labor had authorized the payment of funds to the States. On August 1, one additional State (Maryland) had its plan approved for the new fiscal year (1937).

Such a record signifies rapid progress because many legal and administrative difficulties had to be overcome before State programs that would meet the legal requirements could be agreed upon. Eleven States and Hawaii have not yet been able to make adequate arrangements for participation. In some cases, however, the necessary preliminaries can be completed

soon and grants under the 1937 appropriations made.

Children to be Benefited.

How many children will be benefited is a question frequently asked which cannot be answered today. Some States have a register of crippled children and know the number under care or awaiting care. For example, the Florida Crippled Children's Commission reports that more than 6,000 crippled children have been enumerated. This commission hospitalized more than 418 children last year and plans to give hospital service to 750 this year. The Colorado Division for Crippled Children expects to provide hospital care for 360 children.

Most of the States are including in their plans the locating of crippled children in towns, in the country and in cities, in school or at home, wherever the children are who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which may lead to crippling.

A year from now it may be possible to state with a fair degree of accuracy how many crippled children there are in the United States and how many of them are being given the care necessary to their physical restoration.

The Diagnostic Clinic.

"Our clinics will reach every county in the State," says the Kentucky plan. Other States also are setting as one of their first objectives the holding of diagnostic clinics in centers where they will be accessible to children throughout the State.

The diagnostic clinic illustrates the gathering of the forces that unite to give services for crippled children. The State crippled children's agency announces that an orthopedic clinic is to be held. The local public agencies, with assistance from such voluntary groups as the Elks, the Rotarians, the Kiwanians, the Shriners, the Lions, the American Legion, and women's organizations, make the arrangements for the holding of the clinic. The public-health nurse, the teacher, and the social worker, list the children who should come to the clinic. Some of the groups named above arrange for the transportation of the children.

When the day comes the surgeon examines each child and advises the parents as to his condition and the care needed. Nurses or social workers follow up the clinic by consulting with the family on how that care can be obtained. They aid in securing admission to a hospital for any child in need of surgical care. They obtain orthopedic appliances or arrange for physiotherapy when needed. The orthopedic nurse or physiotherapist trains the mother to give the child the special daily care required.

Hospital Care.

One result of the Nation-wide program will undoubtedly be an increase in hospital facilities for orthopedic care. Since public funds are to be used in paying for such care, the State agency is responsible for making sure that the surgeons who are to operate are qualified as orthopedic surgeons and that the hospitals to which children are to be sent are adequately equipped for orthopedic service. In es-

tablishing professional and hospital standards the State agencies have been using the requirements set by nationally recognized groups, including the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery, Inc., the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, and the American Hospital Association.

These are the safeguards recommended by the advisory committee to the Children's Bureau on services for crippled children and by a similar committee of the State and Territorial Health Officers.

Aftercare.

When the crippled child leaves the hospital some of his most serious difficulties arise. He usually needs further medical supervision; he often needs convalescent care that cannot be given at home; he is likely to need prolonged physical training to develop weak muscles. Aside from his physical care, he needs to be helped to make a good emotional and social adjustment, and later he will need training for some occupation whereby he can earn his living. The State plans seek, by direct service or through cooperative arrangements, to meet these needs.

Maine, for example, intends to provide when possible for aftercare at home as the best social planning for the child, and also for some convalescent care in boarding homes, preferably near the hospital centers where orthopedic surgeons are available to give the children medical supervision.

Wisconsin under its new plan is expanding its system of orthopedic schools. Few of the smaller communities have enough crippled children to warrant providing the special school facilities that they need. Yet many crippled children cannot attend an ordinary school. Accordingly, for children living at a distance from any orthopedic school, Wisconsin is paying board in homes located near the schools, enabling them to receive the medical and

nursing care, physical training, schooling, and contact with other children that they need. These children do not lose contact with their own families, for they spend week-ends at home.

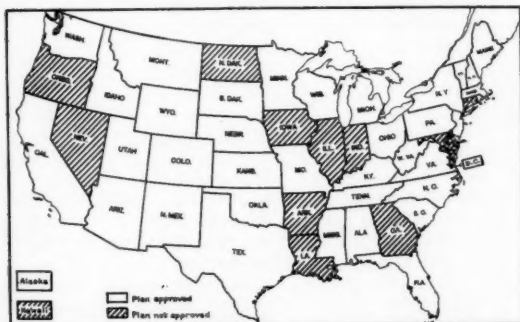
Vocational Training.

Every State plan, as the Social Security Act requires, provides for cooperation with the State vocational-rehabilitation service. Thus it is planned to give each child training for some occupation when he is ready for it. Virginia is assigning one case worker to the special task of following up children whose program of physical restoration is completed at the age of 8 to 12 years to see that plans are made for vocational rehabilitation and training for these children. In Alabama, the State crippled children's service and the vocational-rehabilitation service are both under the State department of education, and exchange information in an effort to provide partially restored children with well-planned vocational training.

The State Agencies.

The varied phases of services for crippled children are reflected in the different departments to which the States assign the responsibility for the program. Of the 45 States which have designated a State agency for this purpose, 18 have as-

STATES WITH APPROVED PLANS FOR SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR JUNE 30, 1936



Note: Maryland plan for year ending June 30, 1937, approved August 1.

signed the work to the State department of public health, 14 to the department of public welfare, and 5 to the State department of education; 7 have utilized crippled children's commissions; and 1 makes the State university hospital the administrative agency.

Unlike other programs under the Social Security Act the program for crippled children does not necessitate the State's having local administrative units for this service. The program is State-administered, with dependence on the cooperation of local public-health and public-welfare agencies, schools, and hospitals, wherever there are crippled children needing care.

The Federal Contribution.

The new crippled children's program is not a pioneer program. The \$2,850,000 of Federal funds to be used each year for aid to the States is considerably less than the total of State and local public funds now used each year for this purpose. The private funds used annually also probably exceed the Federal funds. Recent epidemics of infantile paralysis have made private organizations and public agencies realize the necessity of providing funds for the long period of care required for victims of this disease, and the need of these children has dramatized the need of children crippled from other causes.

The significance of the Federal contribution lies in the fact that it will make the program of care Nation-wide. Within a period of months it should no longer be true that in one State or community public funds can be obtained for the care of a crippled child while across the border or in an adjoining community no funds are available, aside from the family resources.

The Children's Bureau is administering the Federal fund through its Crippled Children's Division. Its staff includes field consultants who advise with the State agencies in the formulation of State plans. As the program advances, the division and its field staff will perform a

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY, PAYMENTS MADE TO STATES FOR SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, 5 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1936, AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUAL FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES FOR 1937

State	State administrative agency	Payments made to States with approved plans, 5 months ended June 30, 1936	Apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1937
TOTAL -		\$732,492.33	\$2,450,000.00 ^a \$400,000.00
Alabama	Department of Education	\$ 17,846.21	\$ 57,096.04 (To be apportioned on basis of number of crippled children in need of care, relative costs of care, and State funds available. This allotment cannot be made until all State plans for the period covered have been received.)
Alaska	Territorial Board of Health	1,250.00	20,663.23
Arizona	Board of Public Welfare	10,608.00	25,472.40
Arkansas	(Agency not yet designated)	--	45,331.51
California	Department of Public Health	13,758.00	71,816.62
Colorado	Division of Public Health	9,500.00	31,783.76
Connecticut	Department of Health	--	37,753.35
Delaware	(Agency not yet designated)	--	22,560.67
District of Columbia	Board of Public Welfare	5,586.68	24,156.05
Florida	Crippled Children's Commission	15,495.00	37,207.19
Georgia	(Agency not yet designated)	--	60,299.95
Hawaii	(Agency not yet designated)	--	25,017.24
Idaho	Department of Public Welfare	8,000.00	25,666.88
Illinois	(Agency not yet designated)	--	99,714.05
Indiana	Department of Public Welfare	--	55,313.54
Iowa	State Board of Education	--	47,576.94
Kansas	Crippled Children Commission	9,726.64	41,459.22
Kentucky	Crippled Children Commission	26,520.10	54,075.08
Louisiana	State Board of Health	--	47,632.12
Maine	Bureau of Health	12,057.36	28,869.17
Maryland	Board of State Aid and Charities	--	38,138.56
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	21,233.00	64,678.48
Michigan	Crippled Children Commission	37,000.00	74,390.59
Minnesota	Department of Public Institutions	14,379.00	49,325.05
Mississippi	State Board for Vocational Education	2,487.08	47,961.78
Missouri	University of Missouri	24,598.00	58,864.27
Montana	Orthopedic Commission	7,900.00	26,259.48
Nebraska	State Assistance Committee - State Child Welfare Bureau	25,000.00	36,163.92
Nevada	State Board of Health	--	20,865.04
New Hampshire	State Board of Health	1,500.00	24,894.46
New Jersey	Crippled Children's Commission	37,494.88	63,709.38
New Mexico	Bureau of Child Welfare	7,500.00	25,898.36
New York	State Department of Health	61,213.00	147,056.50
North Carolina	State Board of Health	32,086.00	66,537.05
North Dakota	Department of Public Welfare	--	29,222.60
Ohio	Department of Public Welfare	44,650.00	91,869.80
Oklahoma	Commission for Crippled Children	21,508.33	51,695.68
Oregon	State Relief Committee	--	29,501.22
Pennsylvania	State Department of Health	55,639.00	133,604.21
Rhode Island	State Department of Public Health	3,000.00	27,611.59
South Carolina	State Board of Health	8,300.00	46,278.45
South Dakota	Public Welfare Commission	12,010.74	28,776.08
Tennessee	Commission for Crippled Children's Service	25,593.00	54,253.92
Texas	Crippled Children's Division of the State Department of Education	49,999.92	94,424.79
Utah	State Board of Health	7,500.00	26,955.59
Vermont	Department of Public Health	6,665.00	23,978.23
Virginia	Department of Health	21,672.57	52,040.08
Washington	Department of Public Welfare	14,915.00	35,812.81
West Virginia	Department of Public Welfare	26,268.27	43,672.75
Wisconsin	Department of Public Instruction	22,258.63	53,447.20
Wyoming	State Board of Health	9,772.92	22,647.07

^a \$20,000 to each State and balance according to ratio of population under 21 years of age in State to total population under 21.

clearing-house service, gathering from each State and passing on to others information on successful projects and methods of administration.

The Second Year.

The first five months gave the program a start. Arrangements for giving service have been made in three-fourths of the States. The second year will be exploratory, measuring the extent of the need for services for crippled children and discovering the most practicable means for obtaining such services.

The coming year will also bring care and physical restoration to hundreds of crippled children who, without the social security program, would have been faced with permanent, disabling handicaps.

As the Virginia plan concludes, "No plan for the care of crippled children is complete, nor can it be successful unless the crippled child is accepted as a State responsibility from the time he is found until he is physically rehabilitated, educated, trained in a vocation, and placed in suitable employment."

OF CURRENT INTEREST

State plans for maternal and child-welfare services All but 2 of the 51 States and Territories with which the Children's Bureau is authorized to cooperate under the Social Security Act had plans approved for maternal and child-health services for the year ended June 30, 1936, and 1 additional State had its plan approved during July. Before the end of the fiscal year 38 plans for services for crippled children were approved, and 1 additional State had its plan approved on August 1. Plans for child-welfare services for 34 States were approved for 1936, and 2 additional States had plans approved for 1937.

STATE PLANS UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (TITLE V, PARTS 1, 2, 3)^a

Type of service	States with plans approved for fiscal year 1936	Additional States cooperating in fiscal year 1937
Maternal and child-health services	49	1
Services for crippled children	38	1
Child-welfare services	34	2

^a Including District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Publications on services for crippled children Publications relating to services for crippled children under the Social Security Act are available from the Children's Bureau as follows:

The Recommendations of Committee of State and Territorial Health Officers on Standards and Ad-

ministrative Details for State Programs of Services for Crippled Children, adopted by the State and Territorial Health Officers in conference at the Children's Bureau in Washington, April 16, 1936 (4 pp. mimeographed).

The Crippled Child; if Old Scrooge came back today, a folder prepared by the Children's Bureau for distribution at the Texas Centennial Exposition. This compares conditions faced by crippled children 100 years ago with conditions today, and lists 5 steps in the care and education of the crippled child.

What Is Being Done for Crippled Children Under the Social Security Act, by Martha M. Elliot, M.D., Assistant Chief, U.S. Children's Bureau. Reprint of an article published in *The Crippled Child* for August 1936 (pp. 35-37).

Proceedings of the St. Louis meetings The Proceedings of the fifteenth annual convention of the International Society for Crippled Children, held in St. Louis, Mo., in May 1936, are contained in *The Crippled Child* for June 1936 (pp. 2-25). A model organization program was discussed at one session; social security for crippled children at a second; and at another, the prevention of crippling diseases and conditions.

Delegates sent to Budapest Through the Government of Hungary, the United States Government was invited to send official delegates to the Third World Congress for Crippled Children, held in Budapest, Hungary, June 29 to July 3, 1936. A delegation of 15 persons was appointed by the Secretary of State to represent the United States at the Congress, with Paul H. King of Detroit, President of the International Society for Crippled Children, as chairman.

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND CHILD HEALTH

MORTALITY AMONG PREMATURELY BORN INFANTS

The present high mortality among prematurely born infants constitutes a large part of the general problem of infant mortality in the United States today. At least half the deaths of infants in the first year occur in the first month of life, and of these nearly half are due to premature birth.

There is great variation in reported mortality among premature infants and some difference of opinion as to the best methods of caring for them. With a view to investigating these matters more than 100 hospitals in 27 cities in various parts of the United States were visited in 1932 by a member of the Children's Bureau staff. It was found that in only a very few of these hospitals were figures available as to the mortality from premature birth. It was obvious therefore that attempts to evaluate methods of care on the basis of mortality of the infants were not being made to any extent.

Mortality in seven hospitals studied Since that time reports of mortality among prematurely born infants which are satisfactory for comparison have been obtained from 7 large hospitals. All

MORTALITY AMONG PREMATURELY BORN INFANTS
IN 7 HOSPITALS

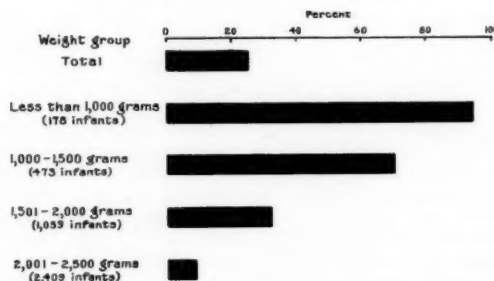
Hos- pital	Prematurely born infants	Died		Survived	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4119	1049	25.5	3070	74.5
A	655	129	19.7	526	80.3
B	1,665	367	23.5	1,198	76.5
C	317	78	24.6	239	75.4
D	244	66	27.0	178	73.0
E	573	163	28.4	410	71.6
F	527	180	34.2	347	65.8
G	238	66	27.7	172	72.3

live-born infants with birth weights of 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) or less have been included, even if the only sign of life was the heart beat. The period reported

is that from birth until death or discharge from the hospital. Almost exactly one-fourth of the total group of 4,119 infants died, as the accompanying table shows.

Mortality by birth weight When the infants were divided into four groups by birth weight it was found that the mortality was highest among those infants with the lowest birth weight--less than 1,000 grams (2.2 pounds) and conversely,

PERCENTAGE OF 4,119 PREMATURELY BORN INFANTS
OF SPECIFIED BIRTH WEIGHT WHO DIED
BEFORE DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL



Based on reports received from 7 hospitals that the mortality was lowest among those with the highest birth weight--2,001 to 2,500 grams (4.4 to 5.5 pounds). In the several hospitals, the mortality in the lowest weight group varied between 85 and 100 percent; in the second group, between 57 and 84 percent; in the third, between 22 and 45 percent; and in the fourth or highest weight group, between 6 and 14 percent.

It is clear that the high mortality (25 percent) among prematurely born infants is largely attributable to the high rate among infants of the two lower birth weights (1,500 grams or less). In efforts further to reduce mortality from premature birth, particular attention should therefore be given to improving methods for prolonging pregnancy without danger to the mother and to the proper care for infants of low birth weight.

NOTES ON MATERNAL MORTALITY

In the United States, as throughout the civilized world today, maternal mortality is a matter of serious concern. Twelve thousand, eight hundred and fifty-nine women died during 1934 in the United States of diseases of pregnancy and childbirth. More women in the reproductive period of life (ages 15 to 44) died from diseases of pregnancy and childbirth than from any other cause except tuberculosis. Sixteen percent of the women who died at the peak of the childbearing period (ages 20 to 29) were reported to have died from puerperal causes.

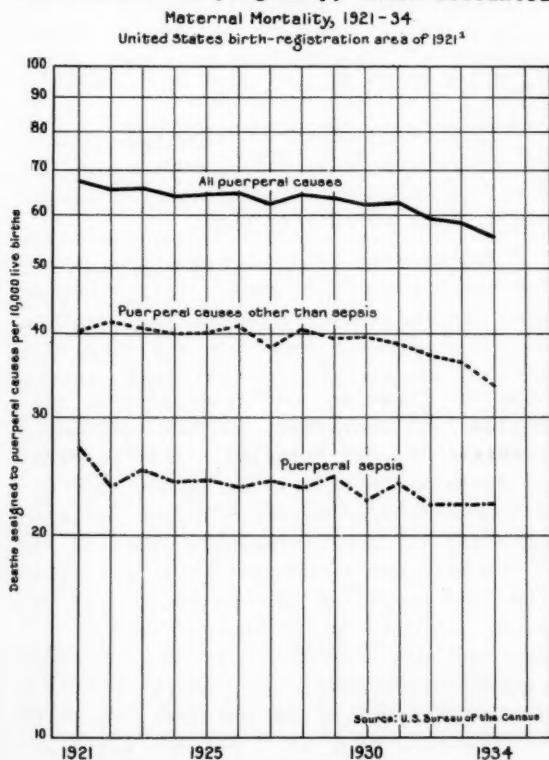
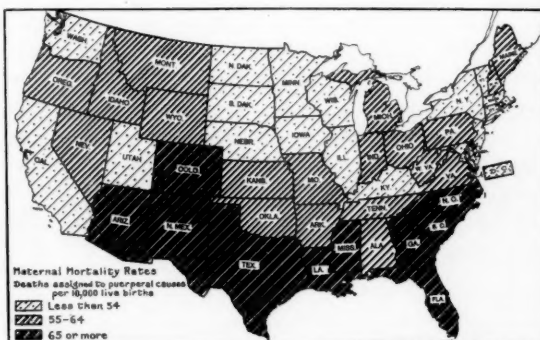
Causes of maternal mortality The most frequent cause of these maternal deaths is puerperal septicemia, which was responsible for 40 percent of the maternal deaths in 1934. Next in importance were the toxemias of pregnancy, which accounted

for 23 percent of the maternal deaths. These two types of causes were responsible for 63 percent of our maternal deaths in 1934.

Maternal mortality in the various States

There is wide variation in the maternal mortality rates of the several States. In 1934, ten States had rates of

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1934



¹ Exclusive of South Carolina. Area comprised 26 States and the District of Columbia
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65 deaths or more per 10,000 live births; 21 had rates from 55 to 64; and 18 had rates less than 55. The lowest rates were for the District of Columbia (38), Vermont (39), California and Wisconsin (43).

Little reduction in maternal mortality rates In this country there has been little reduction in either the total maternal mortality rate or the rate from puerperal sepsis during the period for which statistics are available. In 1915, when the birth-registration area was established, the maternal mortality rate was 61 deaths per 10,000 live births. In 1934 it stood at 59 per 10,000. For both years the rate from sepsis was 24 per 10,000 live births.

The rates for 1915 and 1934 are, of course, not entirely comparable, as the birth-registration area expanded from 10 States and the District of Columbia in 1915 to include the entire continental United States in 1934. The rates for the

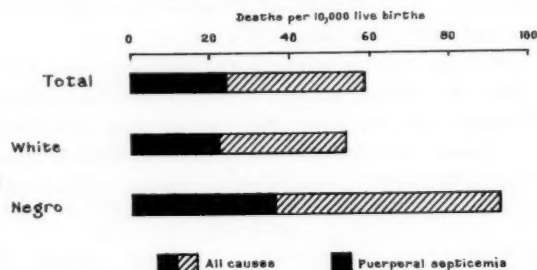
group of States included in the birth-registration area every year from 1921 to 1934 show a reduction of 12 points during that period. In other words, for every 10,000 mothers whose infants were born alive, 67 mothers died in 1921 in these States, as compared with 55 in 1934--a saving of 12 mothers. The rates from puerperal sepsis dropped from 27 to 22--a reduction of only 5 points.

Rates compared with foreign countries The United States today has a high maternal mortality rate as compared with the foreign countries that have comparable registration procedure. Among the countries in which the variations in procedure do not account for the wide variations in rate, are Norway, Italy, and the Netherlands, with rates of 28, 29, and 32, respectively, in 1933.

Maternal mortality rates for white and Negro women

A comparison of maternal mortality rates for white and for Negro women shows how much less chance the Negro woman has than the white woman for

MORTALITY AMONG WHITE AND NEGRO MOTHERS FROM SEPTICEMIA AND ALL OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES, UNITED STATES, 1934



survival of pregnancy and childbirth. The mortality rate for Negro women for 1934 was 93, as compared with 54 for white women.

OF CURRENT INTEREST

Child Neurology Research Announcement has been made that a permanent council with the name Child Neurology Research will be formed this fall under the direction of Dr. Bernard Sachs, with headquarters at 116 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, and will operate under a grant from the Friedsam Foundation. The purpose is to stimulate research in child neurology and allied fields. The council will be composed of two neurologists in addition to the director, two pediatricians, one orthopedist, and two laymen.

Canadian study of maternal mortality *Need Our Mothers Die?* is the title of a study made by a special committee of the Division on Maternal and Child Hygiene of the Canadian Welfare Council (Publication No. 76, Council House, Ottawa, December 1935).

An earlier study of maternal mortality in Canada, made under the supervision of Dr. Helen MacMurchy, covered the period July 1, 1925 to July 1, 1926.

The present study covers the period from the close of Dr. MacMurchy's study to 1933, the last year for which the complete and final returns could be analyzed. It contains an analysis of maternal deaths based on Canadian and international statistics, and concludes, on the basis of a number of recent studies, that maternal mortality and morbidity in Canada have not yet been reduced even "within striking distance" of the irreducible minimum. As an example of a low maternal mortality rate, the record of the Victorian Order of Nurses in home deliveries is cited as 1.9 per 1,000 live births. In the field of hospital services, the Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital in Montreal reported the low rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent mortality among its maternity cases in 1934-35.

Care of placed-out children in France

For the purpose of reducing child mortality the French law on supervision over young children placed out with a wet nurse or foster mother has been recently amended. The new law raises the age limit from 2 to 3 years and extends the supervision to children who have been removed by a court from under their parents' care.

For every placed-out child a record must be kept in which his physical development is to be noted by the medical inspector. A person placing out a child is required to report the fact to the local mayor within 3 days. Persons wishing to board children under the age of 3 must obtain a certificate from the mayor and another from the local public-health physician. If the conditions in the foster home become such that they endanger the child's health, the local authorities may remove the child immediately, and the foster mother is deprived of her certificate. (*Revue des Établissements et des Oeuvres de Bienfaisance, Paris, June 1936*).

Care of mothers and children in the Soviet Union

Improved care of mothers and children and prohibition of abortion are the subjects of a law enacted in the Soviet Union on June 27 of this year.

Increases are provided in the maternity benefits paid to insured women; and the 12-week period of maternity leave for all mental workers is extended to 16 weeks, being in this way made equal to the leave of manual workers. Provision is also made for payment of maternity benefits to women who are not insured, and for aid to mothers of large families (more than 6 children).

New maternity hospitals are to be built and additional midwives employed. The law provides that the number of day nurseries is to be doubled by January 1, 1939, and that summer playgrounds are to be built for all preschool children on the collective farms.

To carry out this expanded program

the law provides 2,174,100,000 rubles (about \$434,820,000) to be spent in 1936, against 875,000,000 rubles (approximately \$175,000,000) spent in 1935.

Abortion, which has been legal in the Soviet Union since 1920, is prohibited by the law, except when the continuation of pregnancy endangers the woman's life or may seriously injure her health, or if one or both parents are afflicted with a serious hereditary disease. In such cases abortion is permitted only in a hospital or maternity home. (*Izvestia, official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow, June 28, 1936*).

Care of crippled children in the Soviet Union

The Turner Institute for Restoring the Working Capacity of Physically Handicapped Children in Leningrad provides medical and surgical treatment, general education, and vocational training.

A census of all children in Leningrad has been recently made by the Institute in order to ascertain the exact number of crippled. The Institute is now working for the introduction of compulsory reporting and registration of cripples under the age of 19, as a prophylactic measure.

Ninety-six percent of the children cared for become able to work and after leaving the institute lead productive lives. They remain under periodic observation by the Institute. (*Sotzialnoe Obespechenie Moscow, No. 2, 1936*).

* * * * *

Bell Greve, executive secretary of the Association for the Crippled and Disabled, Cleveland, Ohio, has an article in *The Crippled Child* for June 1936 ("Welfare of the Crippled in Russia," pp. 26-27) that describes the Turner Institute as taking boys and girls 5 to 16 years of age, and states that in Russia,

"There is no unemployment of any handicapped person who can possibly do anything. After training in one of the special shops ... he either works in the production unit of the same shop or goes to another factory."

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTES

The Health Officer, vol. 1, no. 4 (August 1936) published by the Office of Public Health Education, United States Public Health Service, Washington, contains a program for oral-health education for health departments, prepared by Dr. F. C. Cady, dental surgeon at the United States Marine Hospital in New Orleans (pp. 87-88).

* * * * *

TRAINING OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR SCHOOL HEALTH WORK, by James F. Rogers, M.D. Pamphlet No. 67. Office of Education, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1936. 27 pp.

A guide to the information and training which elementary-school teachers should have in regard to sanitation, pupil inspection (including the recognition of communicable diseases and physical defects), and health instruction. Available courses in teacher-training institutions are mentioned.

RELATION OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS TO THE PHYSICAL GROWTH OF CHILDREN IN 21 STATES, by William M. Gafafer, Senior Statistician, U. S. Public Health Service. *Physical Measurement Studies*, No. 3. *Public Health Reports*, vol. 51, no. 26 (June 26, 1936), pp. 831-841.

The purpose of this study is the investigation of the influence of geographic location on the effect of physical defects on the physical growth, the rate of physical growth, and the body form of elementary-school children. The records of physical examinations and physical measurements of approximately 25,000 children in 19 States formed the basis of the study. All were of native white ancestry.

The actual differences in the mean physical measurements were found to be small, but the nondefective group was found, on the average, to be taller and heavier and to have greater vital capacity than the defective group.

HEART DISEASE IN CHILDHOOD, by Ernest P. Boas, M.D., Chairman, New York Heart Association, New York. *Quarterly Bulletin*, New York State Conference of Social Work, vol. 7, no. 3 (June 1936), pp. 50-64.

Fully 1 percent of the child population of New York State has heart disease, the author states, and rheumatic fever is the cause in more than 90 percent of these cases.

A classification of patients according to functional capacity, devised by the New York Heart Association, is given, with

suggestions for the care of children in each of three groups.

WHOOPIING COUGH IN SURVEYED COMMUNITIES, by Edgar Sydenstricker, F.A.P.H.A., and Ralph E. Wheeler, M.D., F.A.P.H.A. *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 26, no. 6 (June 1936), p. 576-585.

Material from local surveys in Cattaraugus County, N.Y., Hagerstown, Md., and Syracuse, N.Y., and from general surveys of rural and urban areas, presented by the scientific director and a research associate of the Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, before the Epidemiology Section of the American Public Health Association at its sixty-fourth annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., October 7, 1935.

"The report deals with the case fatality and incidence of whooping cough in various types of population and with techniques of obtaining more reliable incidence figures by morbidity and survey methods."

MORTALITY IN CERTAIN STATES DURING 1935, with comparative data for recent years. *Public Health Reports*, vol. 51, no. 18 (May 1, 1936), pp. 535-544.

Current and generally preliminary reports for 1935 from State departments of health show an average maternal mortality of 5.3 per 1,000 live births, and an average infant mortality of 52 per 1,000 live births.

DIPHTHERIA MORTALITY IN LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1935; thirteenth annual report. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 106, no. 24 (June 13, 1936), pp. 2060-2063.

Rates are given for 93 cities, as reported by their respective health departments. Tables show the rates for each city for 1934 and 1935, and for 4-year periods from 1890 to 1934. The 18 cities of the Middle Atlantic States rank as the best geographic group in respect to their rates. This group includes New York City (rate 0.9 in 1935) and Philadelphia (rate 1.0). The 1935 rate for the Middle Atlantic cities as a whole was 1.00 and for the New England cities, 1.07. The highest rate was for cities of the West South Central States (Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana) which was 5.58.

"The striking feature in the 1935 diphtheria record appears to be that wherever preventive inoculation against diphtheria is practiced consistently diphtheria deaths well-nigh cease to occur, and in some communities diphtheria morbidity is also reduced to an insignificant figure."

CHILD LABOR

LEGISLATION

Legislation affecting child labor in the United States, 1936

Prohibited occupations.--The Massachusetts legislature passed a resolution authorizing the State Department of Labor

to determine what hazardous occupations from which minors under 16 are now excluded should be prohibited also to minors of 16 and 17 and to report to the next General Assembly with a draft of necessary legislation.

In New York the employment of any person under 18, either as employee or as entertainer, was prohibited on premises used for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages.

Workmen's compensation.--In Illinois, under the Workmen's Occupational Diseases Act passed this year, 50 percent additional compensation is payable in case of a minor under 16 who is illegally employed.

Child-labor amendment.--In Louisiana a resolution for ratification of the child-labor amendment was reported favorably to the House but was defeated on the floor.

Administration of child-labor laws.--Advances in administrative standards which affect the enforcement of child-labor laws were made possible through the establishment of new State labor departments in Louisiana and South Carolina. In the Louisiana Department a bureau of women and children is authorized. Rhode Island incorporated in minimum-wage legislation provision for a bureau of women and children in the Department of Labor. The executive and administrative branches of the State government of Kentucky were reorganized, and a department of industrial relations established, which in 1940 will take over the duties of the chief labor inspector.

Walsh-Healey Act (Government contracts)

The Walsh-Healey Act which establishes labor standards for work on Government contracts becomes effective on September 28 of this year. The act requires that boys under 16 and girls under 18 shall not be employed, prohibits the use of convict labor, fixes a maximum 8-hour day and 40-hour week, and provides that the work shall not be done under conditions that are insanitary or hazardous. The law is to be administered by the Secretary of Labor, who is directed also to ascertain the minimum wages prevailing in the locality in industries or groups of industries doing Government contract work. After such a finding all members of the industry bidding for Government contracts must agree to conform to the minimum-wage standards thus established.

Child-labor conventions, International Labour Office

The raising of the minimum age for employment on ships from 14 to 15 years will be considered at a special maritime session of the International Labour Conference to be held in October 1936.

Revision of the child-labor conventions fixing a minimum age of 14 in industrial employment and in commercial and miscellaneous employment has been placed on the agenda of the twenty-third session of the International Labour Conference to be held in June 1937.

Raising the school age in France

The new French Government proposes to bring in a bill to raise the school-leaving age from 13 to 14. It is pointed out in *The Times Educational Supplement* (London, June 20, 1936) that the measure will not make so great a difference as might be supposed, because 40,000 children between 13 and 14 years old are already attending

schools, although attendance for this age group is not compulsory. According to the plan of the Minister of Education, the extra year at school would not be employed to add new subjects to the regular program but would be devoted to technical preparation of children for their work in life.

The organization of a service for career-finding has already made progress

in France. Advice is given to children at the end of their elementary-school course by the Offices d'Orientation Professionnelle, which exist in many towns and departments. The various organizations interested in the service have asked that a complete inventory be made of all trades and occupations, with details as to qualifications required.

MINIMUM WAGE

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has issued two new publications dealing with minimum-wage laws: *A Special Study of Wages Paid to Women and Minors in Ohio Industries Prior and Subsequent to the Ohio Minimum-Wage Law for Women and Minors* (Bulletin No. 145, Washington, 1936, 83 pp.); and *A Brief History of the New York Minimum-Wage Case* (June 1936, 11 pp. Mimeographed).

Effects of Ohio law on wages Bulletin No. 145 traces the effect of the Ohio minimum-wage law on the earnings of women and minor workers, and shows that the law brought striking increases in earnings for this group of workers in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. No separate data are given in this report for girls and boys.

The New York case *A Brief History of the New York Minimum-Wage Case* gives

a history of the passage of the law, its provisions, the case before the New York courts and the United States Supreme Court. The arguments of the counsel for the State of New York are summarized, as well as the brief on behalf of six other States having similar laws, the argument for the respondent, and the majority and minority opinions of the court.

A comprehensive summary of the New York minimum-wage case is given by Beulah Amidon in the *Survey Graphic* for July 1936, with the part played by the Brooklyn laundry which figured in the suit described in detail. This article, entitled "Due Process," also gives figures for hours and wages in the laundry industry and for the hotel and restaurant industry, which also opposed the law, and analyzes the judges' decisions in the case.

PROBLEM OF MIGRANTS

Studies by Works Progress Administration The Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration

has issued a bulletin entitled "The Transient Unemployed," by John N. Webb, as Research Monograph III (March 1936; 132 pp.). This bulletin brings together the results of a series of studies made by the WPA, and "presents an exhaustive analysis of the characteristics of the transient relief population, their movements, their

reasons for migration, and the problems involved in the reabsorption of this group into private industrial employment."

Transient boys studied The increase in the number of young transients has been due primarily to economic need and unemployment, according to three recent studies summarized by Lewis Rohrbach, of the Pennsylvania Works Progress Administration in *School and Society*

for April 25, 1936 (pp. 583-584). Other factors, however, such as a broken or discordant home or desire for adventure, are responsible for transiency in a sufficient number of cases to warrant more attention.

Migratory labor in California An extensive study, *Migratory labor in California*, was issued in July 1936 by the California State Relief Administration. It contains a history of migratory labor

CHILD WORKERS CUTTING APRICOTS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIF., JULY 3, 1936



Courtesy of California State Relief Administration

in California, a study of 775 families of agricultural workers on relief in California, detailed case histories of four mi-

gratory families, and a bibliography. The data relating to wages and hours of employment of the agricultural workers on relief were prepared by Dr. G. Eleanor Kimble and Raymond Wilson. The mean yearly earnings per family group were found to be \$381 in 1930 and \$289 in 1935. In 63 of the families studied, children under 16 were working in fields and orchards, the total number of child workers being 117.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Survey of migratory labor The United States Department of Labor is planning to survey the social and economic needs of migrant laborers. This survey has been requested by the Senate in its Resolution 298, adopted June 18, 1936, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to study, survey, and investigate the social and economic needs of laborers migrating across State lines, obtaining all facts possible in relation thereto which would not only be of public interest but which would aid the Congress and the States in enacting remedial legislation. The Secretary of Labor shall report to the Senate, with recommendations for legislation.

YOUTH AND ITS PROBLEMS

World Youth Congress A World Congress of Youth will meet in Geneva under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies (Route de Ferney, 46, Geneva), August 31 to September 7. This is the first time such a congress has been held, and young people representing student groups, peace groups, and young business and professional workers from more than 40 countries will attend.

The objects of the congress are:

- (1) to provide an opportunity for youth in all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international cooperation for the prevention of war and the organization of peace;
- (2) to discuss concrete possibilities of cooperation of youth of all countries, based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion, to attain those ends;
- (3) to strengthen the links between the organizations of youth themselves and between youth and the League of Nations Societies.

Youth councils
in business and
professional
women's clubs

At the annual meeting
of the board of direc-
tors of the National
Federation of Business

and Professional Women held in Chicago in July, it was decided to form youth councils in the local clubs. These will bring together the chairmen of the six committees working for young people--education, research, legislation, public relations, health, and publicity--and are expected to

increase the efficiency of the services for youth.

Westchester
vocational
counseling
service

A plan to establish a voca-
tional-counseling service
for young people over 16 in
Westchester County, N. Y.,

is announced in the *Survey* *Midmonthly* for June 1936 (p. 184) to be a part of the plans for a county adult-education program.

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTES

A. General

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1915--1935; a selected list of references. Bibliography No. 64, December 1935. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 493 pp.

This bibliography brings to date and revises and amplifies material in the bibliography, "Farm Labour Research in the United States," compiled by Josiah C. Folsom, published in the *International Labour Review*, May 1932. It contains 1746 titles.

Among topics covered are the following: child labor (pp. 50-98); hours of labor (pp. 134-138); migratory labor (pp. 220-246); occupational hazards (pp. 248-253).

IMPROVEMENT OF LABOR CONDITIONS ON SHIPS BY INTERNATIONAL ACTION, by William G. Rice, Jr., and W. Ellison Chalmers, both of the staff of the Geneva office of the United States Department of Labor. *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 42, no. 3 (May 1936), pp. 1181-1203.

Outlines subjects for discussion at fourth maritime session of the International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in the fall of 1936. Hours of labor, minimum age for employment, employment offices are included.

B. Youth and Its Problems

SURVEYS OF YOUTH, by Carl A. Jessen. *School Life*, vol. 21, no. 10 (June 1936), pp. 273-275.

A survey of youth surveys. Of the 33 surveys analyzed, 10 were limited to high-school graduates; 5 dealt only with out-of-school youth; 4 considered unemployment the center of the problem; and 8 were limited to rural youth.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS HERE AND ABROAD; a selected bibliography with a directory of leading American movements, by Marguerita P. Williams. Bulletin of Russell Sage Foundation Library No. 135 (February 1936), 8 pp.

YOUTH -- FINDING JOBS. By D. L. Harley. Bulletin 1936, No. 18-V. 59 pp.

YOUTH -- VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR THOSE OUT OF SCHOOL. By Harry D. Kitson. Bulletin 1936, No. 18-V. 81 pp. Office of Education, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

These are two in a series of bulletins issued by the Committee on Youth Problems in the Office of Education.

YOUTH -- THE WORLD'S FUTURE, by Mary H.S. Hayes. *Woman's Press*, vol. 30, no. 4 (April 1936), pp. 154-156.

An outline of the fundamental principles and objectives of the National Youth Administration; reports of youth movements in foreign countries; some dangers in mass youth movements and in attempts at the individual adjustment of youth; the desirability of helping youth to acquire many varied interests, not merely for training for a job, but to serve as a "second line of defense" after the period of intense living of early maturity is over.

YOUTH WELFARE IN GERMANY, by John W. Taylor, Ph.D. Teachers College, Columbia University. Baird-Ward Co., Nashville, Tenn., 1936. 259 pp.

The history and activities of the German youth-welfare agencies and State youth organizations including the Hitler-Youth; youth and unemployment (including vocational guidance and placement, and the national labor service); and related topics.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, by Marion Barbour, Helen Morton, and Edith M. Gates, Y.W.C.A. staff. *Woman's Press*, vol. 30, no. 4 (April 1936), pp. 156-158.

Descriptions of various national and international youth organizations and efforts.

C. Vocational Guidance and Placement

SURVEY OF DENVER'S HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATES, for the years 1929, 1933, and 1934. University of Denver Reports, vol. 12, no. 1 (February 1936), 16 pp.

This study was undertaken as an FERA project under the direction of the Bureau of Business and Social Research of the University of Denver, to obtain information regarding high-school graduates, as to the effects of economic conditions upon college attendance and upon employment. It was estimated that a little more than one-fifth of the high-school graduates who desired employment were unemployed and about one-third of the college group.

BREATHITT COUNTY IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS, by Wilbur I. Gooch and Franklin J. Keller. *Occupations*, vol. 14, No. 9 (June 1936), pp. 1011-1110.

The entire issue is devoted to an account of the social and economic conditions in Breathitt County, Ky., and the vocational-guidance program now being conducted by the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance, under local direction of the county superintendent of schools, and with the cooperation of the University of Kentucky, the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Bureau of the Census, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the National Occupational Conference.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH, by J.C. McCaskill. *Indians at Work*, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., vol. 3, no. 20 (May 15, 1936), pp. 20-21.

The efforts for the economic rehabil-

itation of the Indian tribes are developing new opportunities for Indian youth, states the author, who is supervisor of boys' activities in the Office of Indian Affairs. More guidance is being given in the schools, and more effort is being made to develop opportunities for trained Indians for employment in the Indian Service as teachers, stenographers, and in other capacities.

THE COLORED SITUATION; a book of vocational and civic guidance for the Negro youth, by Faye Philip Everett. Meador Publishing Co., Boston, 1936. 312 pp.

The problems of race that young Negroes must meet are discussed. The opportunities in various vocations and professions in which Negroes are engaged are described by persons who have succeeded in them.

VOCATIONAL REDIRECTION FOR YOUTH, by Hyman Kaplan, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Charities, San Francisco. *Notes and News*, No. 35, May 15, 1936. Issued by National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 71 West 47th Street, New York.

BOYS AND GIRLS--JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN 1935. Ministry of Labour Report for the year 1935, ch. IV, pp. 39-50. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1936.

Fewer boys and girls left elementary school in England in 1935 than in 1934, and revival in trade enabled employment exchanges and juvenile-employment bureaus to place 56,334 more persons than in 1934.

TRAINING IN INDUSTRY; a report embodying the results of inquiries conducted between 1931 and 1934 by the Association for Education in Industry and Commerce (now a part of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education). Edited by R. W. Ferguson. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, London, 1935. 156 pp.

SOCIALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

THE COORDINATING - COUNCIL MOVEMENT

Since the first coordinating council was organized in Berkeley, Calif., in 1919, there has been a rapid development of such councils in various parts of the country, especially following the creation of the extensive and highly organized councils of Los Angeles County in 1932.

Purpose of coordinating councils The major objective of the coordinating council is the prevention of delinquency through the coordination of various community resources. Although there are children whose delinquency is due to causes other than environment and who are sufficiently maladjusted to require highly specialized treatment, it is generally accepted that many more children who present problems of social maladjustment do so primarily because of harmful social factors in their environment. Coordinating councils are organized as a method of combating the harmful influences of poor environment among this group of children.

Nature of the councils A coordinating council correlates the efforts of existing social-welfare agencies and affords an opportunity for churches, service clubs, and other groups to combine for both the prevention and the treatment of delinquency. The nature of the councils varies from place to place. In Los Angeles, for example, they include three actively functioning committees--the environment, the character-building, and the adjustment committee, but in general they develop the type of organization which each feels will form the best working relationship among the agencies and citizens concerned.

The Los Angeles study A brief study of the coordinating-council movement, especially as it has developed in Los Angeles County, Calif., has been made by the Children's Bureau. This survey shows

that the councils in Los Angeles County have secured improved supervision of commercialized amusements, suppression of the sale of salacious literature, increase in recreational resources, and education of the public in the need for prevention and treatment of delinquency.

This study also brings out the danger of considering the coordinating council as a panacea, instead of as a planning, educational, and interpretative body; the need for professional service and individualized treatment for maladjusted children whose behavior disorders have as their basis deep-laid emotional difficulties; and the importance of leadership by those best suited to the task.

Survey by National Probation Association Various types of coordinated community programs in the interest of youth or for the prevention of delinquency have been made the subject of a national survey by the National Probation Association. A preliminary report, *Delinquency Prevention Through Coordination*, by Kenneth S. Beam, was prepared for the conference of the Association at Atlantic City, N. J., in May. The report is to be printed with the incorporation of changes, conclusions, and recommendations, adopted, and with a roster of coordinating councils.

The church and coordination The interest of churches in developing community coordination for the character development of children and youth is evinced by a preliminary report based on the study of the Ohio State-National Commission. This bulletin, entitled "The Church in Coordination With Community Agencies," was presented to the Educational Commission of the International Council of Religious Education by the Joint Committee on Vacation and Weekday Church Schools.

RESEARCH NOTES

Mental development of children in foster homes A long-time study is being carried on cooperatively by the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station and the Bureau of Child Welfare to determine the relationship of foster-home environment and mental development.

A report by Harold M. Skeels in *Child Development* for March 1936, entitled "The Relationship of the Foster-Home Environment to the Mental Development of Children Placed in Infancy, covers 73 children who had been placed before they were 6 months of age and had been in foster homes from 1 to 5 years.

The conclusions on the basis of this small group of cases are: (1) That the mean level of intelligence was higher than would be expected from the status of the true parents; (2) that no relationship appeared between the intelligence of the true mothers and that of the children; and (3) that a relationship between the children's I.Q. and the foster-fathers' oc-

cupational status seemed to develop as the children's ages increased.

Research on mental deficiency among children The American Association on Mental Deficiency has issued the Proceedings and Addresses of the Fifty-ninth Annual Session held at Chicago, Ill., April 25-27, 1935, as volume XL of the *Journal of Psycho-Asthenics*.

Reports on research relating to mental deficiency among children include an account of the investigation of psychological techniques at Letchworth Village to determine their usefulness in the field of mental defect, by Dr. Elaina F. Kinder (pp. 44-55); a study based on 642 cases of high-grade morons admitted to the Rome State School, New York, over a 10-year period, by David Kaplun (pp. 69-91); and a paper entitled "By-products of Clinical Research in Terms of Community Education," based on the first 1,000 cases seen at the Psychological and Mental Hygiene Clinic, Rutgers University, by Anna Spiesman Starr (pp. 96-102).

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTES

A. *Delinquency and Its Prevention*

The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction for June 1936 (No. 222) contains "Delinquency Areas in Indianapolis" by R. Clyde White, Ph.D., Director of the Bureau of Social Research, Indiana University; and "Organized Recreation as a Preventive Agency," by Elmer Ward Cole, Jr., Director, Columbus Foundation for Youth.

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A STUDY OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF ONE THOUSAND DELINQUENTS COMMITTED TO A BOYS' REPUBLIC, by Courtlandt C. Van Vechten, Jr. University of Chicago Libraries, 1935. 168 pp.

A doctoral dissertation based on 1,000 'consecutive admissions to the Ford Republic, Farmington, Mich. In the light of the later histories of the boys, the author classifies 288 of the cases as successes, 306 as failures, and 406 as undetermined.

"A boy was classified as a success if he had given definite indication that he was making, and, in the opinion of the parole agent, would continue to make an acceptable social adjustment. Specifically this meant that he must be either going to school, working at a legitimate occupation, or seeking work at one. If at home he must be 'getting along' with his parents; and if married, living with his wife. No boy who was wanted by the police or who was in the hands of any State or private institution for neglected, dependent, or delinquent persons is classed as a success."

PROBATION AND PAROLE; their place in the warfare against crime, by George W. Kirchway. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, supplementary vol. 3, no. 5 (June 1936), pp. 21-22.

A brief formulation of the philosophy of the two procedures, by an experienced criminologist.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, by T. Earl Sullenger, Ph.D. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, 1936. 412 pp.

A revision and enlargement of an earlier study of the same title by the author, who is professor of sociology in the Municipal University of Omaha. Part 1 considers the family, the playgroup, the neighborhood, and the school. Part 2 contains a chapter on child labor, especially street trades and domestic service, as contributing factors in delinquency. Part 3 takes up remedial and preventive forces, including the juvenile court, juvenile probation, and the child-guidance clinic.

WELFARE LEGISLATION IN CANADA AND HER PROVINCES--1935. Canadian Welfare Council, Council House, Ottawa, 1936. 32 pp.

Includes amendments to existing laws in the various provinces and a summary of the Juvenile Court Act of the Province of Alberta. In addition to setting up a juvenile court, this requires every city or town of 5,000 population or over to appoint and pay one or more probation officers.

B. Recreation

The Committee on Youth Problems, Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, is issuing a series of bulletins dealing with youth. The first, *Youth--How Communities Can Help* (Bulletin 1936, No. 18-I, 77 pp.) deals with community organization. The second, *Youth--Leisure for Living* (Bulletin 1936, No. 18-II, 126 pp.) is by Katherine Glover, and covers new developments in recreation, community programs, rural recreation, and programs for Negroes.

A series of bulletins on community organization for leisure are available from the Works Progress Administration, Washington, D.C. Serial No. 7, *The Relationship of Health and Recreation Activities*, outlines health-education activities which recreation leaders may initiate among groups of children and youth, and suggests helpful contacts through which recreation leaders may develop a more enlightened health consciousness in the community. Classified bibliography, and lists of posters, charts, and health films are given.

HANDBOOK FOR RECREATION LEADERS, by Ella Gardner. Children's Bureau Publication No. 231, Washington, 1936. 121 pp.

The games included have been tested by several years' use in recreational pro-

grams in rural areas. They are classified to assist in program building, and are explained very fully in an attempt to include the answers to questions which have arisen in connection with training courses for leaders. Games that are not difficult to teach and singing games that are accompanied by familiar tunes have been chosen so that their use will not be limited to experienced leaders nor to places where a musician is available.

Paper and pencil games and those that require little space are included for use by family groups as well as by clubs that meet in schoolrooms and other small places. Such team games have been presented as can be participated in by a small number of players whose ability may vary.

THE CONDUCT OF PLAYGROUNDS; a practical guide for playground workers. National Recreation Association, New York, 1936. 48 pp.

This highly condensed handbook is designed particularly for the use of the worker on the summer playground. It contains sections on the qualifications of the playground worker, the playground program with a typical weekly program given in detail, major playground activities, administration of the individual playground, and apparatus and supplies.

LEISURE AND RECREATION; a study of leisure and recreation in their sociological aspects, by Martin H. Neumeyer, Ph.D., and Esther S. Neumeyer, A.M. A. S. Barnes & Co., Inc., New York, 1936. 405 pp.

Dr. Neumeyer is associate professor of sociology at the University of Southern California. Chapters XVII and XVIII treat of community recreation through public, semipublic, and private agencies, including boys' and girls' clubs and other group-work agencies, Four-H Clubs, and Christian associations.

PLAY IN CHILDHOOD, by Margaret Lowenfeld, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London, 1935. 345 pp.

The purpose of the Institute of Child Psychology is the study and curative treatment of children, mostly of elementary-school age, who are suffering from emotional disturbances, social maladjustments, or educational difficulties. This study by the psychological director of the institute, is based on a large number of records, which are freely quoted, made by observers of these children at free play in a room equipped with running water, sand, and a rich variety of play materials, and in the music and rhythm rooms.

GENERAL CHILD WELFARE

OF CURRENT INTEREST

Boston College School of Social Work The opening of a School of Social Work on September 14, 1936, has been announced by Boston College, Boston, Mass. A 2-year course will be offered for men and women holding a bachelor's degree from an accredited college, leading to a master's degree in social work.

Value of motion pictures for children Various aspects of motion pictures as they affect children and young people were considered at the meetings of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations in April. Edgar Dale, national motion picture chairman of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, who was invited to speak as a cinema expert, recommended among other points that an international library of children's films be developed through exchange agreements between countries. Mr. Dale found the production of educational films well developed in Germany, France, and England.

Motion Pictures; questions and answers, a 16-page leaflet issued by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, refers to published research studies for answers to such questions as, "In what way, if at all, do motion pictures affect children's sleep?"

Social Work Technique The third number, May-June 1936, of the new bi-monthly journal for social workers entitled *Social Work Technique* (3474 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., \$1.50 per year) contains the following articles: "How the Family Case Worker and the Legal Aid Society Cooperate," by Marguerite Gariepy of the Chicago Legal Aid Bureau; "Behaviorism and Psychoanalysis in Social Case Work," by Eda Houwink of the St. Louis Relief Administration; and "The Organization of Case Work Routines" by Erle F. Young, School of Social Work, The University of Southern California.

King George's House for homeless boys A hostel is to be established in London for boys who come from provincial areas in search of work, and for homeless London boys. This is to be known as King George's House and will be maintained by contributions from the boys' wages with some assistance from public funds.

The establishment of this hostel by King George's Jubilee Trust is made in connection with the first annual report of the Trust, an account of which appears in the *London Times Educational Supplement* for July 11, 1936.

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTES

A. General Child Welfare

SOCIAL CASE RECORDING, by Gordon Hamilton. Columbia University Press, New York, 1936. 190 pp.

The author's preface explains that this book was undertaken because of the constant demand in the field of social case work for illustration and discussion of practices in recording. The author has selected fragments from a wide variety of case records and has arranged her dis-

cussion under the following chapter headings: Format and structure of the record; the chronological entry and the summary; interpretation or diagnosis and plan of treatment; letters and reports; the recording of process; style; special problems in recording; special problems in relief recording.

HANDBOOK ON SOCIAL-WORK ENGINEERING; an outline, by June Purcell Guild and Arthur Alden Guild. Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, 1936. 135 pp.

CHILD-WELFARE LEGISLATION, 1935. Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., April 1936. 79 pp. Mimeographed.

An analysis of legislation enacted in 44 States, Alaska, and Hawaii in 1935.

DIGEST OF SOCIAL WELFARE LEGISLATION--1935. By Marietta Stevenson and Susan Posanski. American Public Welfare Association, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago, Ill., 1935. 38 and 31 pp. Planographed 25 cents.

Welfare legislation of 1935 summarized by State and topic. Child-welfare and mothers' aid laws are included.

AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS, a study of their role in the child-welfare movement, by Harold Coe Coffman, Ph.D. General Board, Y.M.C.A. New York, 1936. 213 pp.

A grant from the Mrs. Leonard K. Elmhurst Committee made possible this study.

The amounts given for use in behalf of children exclusively by 32 foundations and community trusts from 1921 to 1930 totaled \$78,469,218.11, Dr. Coffman shows. The most money, and largest percentages of their receipts were given to organizations working in the fields of health, relief, club work, recreation and leadership training; and the least to agencies working in behalf of crippled children and child laborers.

THE MEASUREMENT OF URBAN HOME ENVIRONMENT, by Alice M. Leahy, Ph.D. Institute of Child Welfare Monograph Series No. XI. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1936. 70 pp.

Research workers interested in the development of a device for the quantitative measurement of home conditions will wish to examine this study. The author devised a theoretical index, applied it to 600 carefully selected homes of varying economic status and tested the results by well-known statistical methods as to reliability and validity. The introduction summarizes previous studies and the bibliography of 46 titles furnishes a guide to research in this field.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION OF PARENT EDUCATION. National Council of Parent Education, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, 1936. 15 pp.

This document was prepared by the National Conference on Community Organization of Parent Education, called in 1934-1935 by the National Council of Parent Education to deal with the problems of cooperative program planning and the coordination of parent-education activities in

State and local areas. Dr. Hazel M. Cushing, secretary of the conference, prepared the report, which may be obtained from the National Council of Parent Education. The history, organization, and program of a number of typical coordinating agencies is given; also a list of types of public and private agencies and individual workers who participate in the cooperative planning of parent education activities on a community basis. References are given for further study.

THE ABBOTTS OF NEBRASKA, by Helen Cody Baker. *Survey Graphic*, vol. 25, no. 5 (June 1936), pp. 370-372.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU DURING 1935. *Americana Annual for 1936*. Americana Corporation, New York, 1936. 6 pp. Reprints available from the Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C.

B. Child Care and Training

THE YOUNG CHILD IN THE HOME; a survey of three thousand American families. Report of the Committee on the Infant and Preschool Child, John E. Anderson, Ph.D., Chairman. White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. D. Appleton-Century, New York, 1936. 415 pp.

One of two studies by the Committee on the Education and Training of the Infant and Preschool Child. This study relates to life in infancy, growth, diet, sleep, health protection, and emotional, intellectual, and social life of the child. Four chapters are devoted to Negro child life.

PARENTS' QUESTIONS, by the staff members of the Child Study Association of America. Harper & Bro., New York, 1936. 312 pp.

Both normal and problem children are considered in this book, which is intended to cover so far as possible the situations that arise in the progress of a child from birth through adolescence. The general discussion of each subject is followed by specific questions and answers illustrating the point.

Questions on habits and habit training, discipline and authority, health, heredity and training, the child's emotions, sex in childhood, character and spiritual growth, school and home, the child and the outside world, and parents as people, are answered by Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Cecile Pilpel, Josette Frank, and others. Handling of the material is facilitated by a subject index. There is also a bibliography.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

STATISTICS FROM GROUP-WORK AGENCIES

New field added to social-statistics project

Reports from group-work agencies in 44 urban areas of 50,000 or more population were added

in January 1936 to those collected regularly by the Children's Bureau in its project for the registration of social statistics. Each area is in charge of a local supervisor on the staff of the council of social agencies, community fund, or research organization.

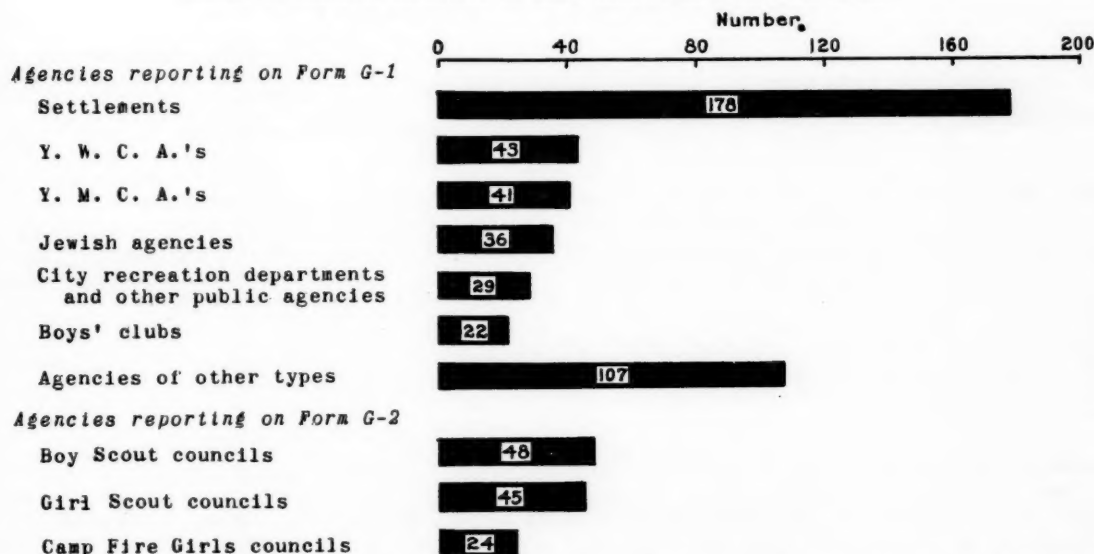
The agencies included in the field of group work are those which deal primarily with the individual through group relationships, usually of an educational or recreational nature. The work of such agencies, however, is not always limited to group activities but may include service to individuals as the need arises or facilities permit.

573 agencies in these 39 cities are sending in reports.

Types of agencies included

The group-work forms are being used by a wide range of organizations. Form G-1 is being used by settlements, neighborhood houses, boys' clubs, Young Men's Christian Associations, Young Women's Christian Associations, community centers, Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations, public departments of recreation, and playgrounds. The Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls report on Form G-2, which was especially planned to cover their work. All these agencies serve children and young people, although some of the organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, include adults in their programs.

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING ON GROUP-WORK FORMS BY TYPE OF AGENCY



Although reporting on the new group-work forms, G-1 and G-2, was optional for 1936, all but 5 of the 44 areas agreed to send in reports in this field. At present

A mimeographed table showing types of group-work agencies reporting from each of the cooperating areas, may be obtained from the Children's Bureau upon request.

*Cooperation
with national
organizations*

The interest of the national agencies in the group-work field is responsible for much of the progress that has been made in developing these report forms. Several of the organizations sent representatives to speak at the conference of local supervisors held in Washington last May. The interest and assistance of these national organizations not only have made easier the work of the Children's Bureau in developing statistical reporting in this field but have also greatly increased the size of the group to which this reporting will be of value.

*What the
report
covers*

In group work, as in various other fields of social service, there are relatively few items adapted to statistical reporting. In the group-work field, the report forms in use by the Children's Bureau include counts of membership and attendance: that

is, the number of persons the agency serves and how often it serves them. The information reported specifies the character of group activities conducted by the agency. It shows the number of persons who attended groups with definite enrollment, such as mothers' clubs, sewing classes, or nursery schools; those who attended, as participants and as spectators, special events such as forums, athletic contests, or plays; and those who used the facilities of the agencies, as for example, swimming pools, playgrounds, or libraries.

*The value
of the
project*

The value of this project will depend largely on the degree of uniformity of the material that can be collected for use both nationally and locally. The statistics collected will point out aspects of an agency's work which should receive special study.

CONFERENCE CALENDAR

Aug. 31-Sept. 7, World Youth Congress (see page 15).
Sept. 23-26, Camp Fire Girls. National council meeting, Lincoln, Nebr.
Sept. 28-Oct. 2, American Hospital Association, Cleveland, Ohio
Oct. 5-9, National Safety Council, Twenty-fifth national

safety congress and exposition, Atlantic City, N.J.
Oct. 20-23, American Public Health Association. Sixty-fifth annual convention, New Orleans, La.
Oct. 30-Nov. 1, Society for Research in Child Development. Second biennial meeting, Washington, D.C.

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